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## REMARKS

Reconsideration of the above identified application, as amended and in view of the following remarks, is respectfully requested.

Claims 1-20 stand rejected. Claim 1 has been amended. Support for the amendment is found in the specification and drawings (FIG. 4 and page 9, lines 2-3; [0026]).

Applicants wishes to thank the Examiner for pointing out informalities in the specification. In response, applicants have made suggested amendments to the specification to correct typos.

Claims 1, 2, 4-8, 10-13 and 16-20 stand rejected under 35 USC §103(a) as being unpatentable over Ishida (US 6,434,171) in view of Kato (US 6,233,255).

Claim 1, as amended, now recites, an MPTS-SPTS (Multiple Program Transport Stream - Single Program Transport Stream) separation device in a digital broadcasting system, comprising, inter alia, an MPTS-SPTS separator for, inter alia, receiving information of a single program selected by a user via a Universal Asynchronous Receiver/Transmitter coupled to a PAT Extractor/Parser.

In contrast, neither Ishida alone or in combination with Kato teach or suggest an MPTS-SPTS separator for, *inter alia*, receiving information of a single program selected by a user via a Universal Asynchronous Receiver/Transmitter coupled to a PAT Extractor/Parser, as recited in the amended base claim. Moreover, the combination of the Ishida with Kato would teach away from the present invention as the combination of

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references would not provide a reduction in time delay and cost by eliminating the need for Pentium-level processor or multiple processors (Specification page 10, lines 11-21), as further discussed below.

Ishida discloses a CATV Center as illustrated in FIG.1 and multiplexers, 11<sub>L-M</sub> as illustrated in FIG. 2. As can be seen FIG. 1, a DSTB control Unit is coupled to multiplexers ports 'SI' and also coupled to a mixer/distributor 15. Further, as can be seen in FIG. 2, the 'SI' port is coupled to two processors (23, 24d), a series of filters (21a, 21b, 24b), and then coupled to a PAT/PMT analyzer (21d). Furthermore, as illustrated in Ishida's FIG. 5 and discussed in col. 8, lines 32-36 the DSTB contains yet another processor (CPU 67) which controls the demultiplexer 45 based on program select. . . selected by user..." Hence, Ishida's CATV Center contains a total of three microprocessors. Ishida fails to teach or suggest an MPTS-SPTS separator for, inter alia, receiving information of a single program selected by a user via a Universal Asynchronous Receiver/Transmitter coupled to a PAT Extractor/Parser, as recited in the amended base claim.

Kato discloses a program-specific control generating section (5) and an allprogram control generating section (8) as illustrated in FIG. 13 and a program control
information editing section (32) as disclosed in FIG. 1. As far as can be discerned from
the minimal disclosure in Kato, that reference fails to discuss how a <u>user</u> selects a single
program. Therefore, Kato fails to teach or suggest an MPTS-SPTS separator for, *inter*alia, receiving information of a single program selected by a user <u>via a Universal</u>

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Asynchronous Receiver/Transmitter coupled to a PAT Extractor/Parser, as recited in the amended base claim.

Even if Ishida were somehow combined with Kato, the combination would not result in the present invention which discloses for example receiving information of a single program selected by a user via a Universal Asynchronous Receiver/Transmitter coupled to a PAT Extractor/Parser and would teach away from this cheaper faster invention by using the slower and more expensive microprocessors as taught in both Ishida and Kato. As disclosed in the specification and illustrated in FIG.s 1 and 2, the present invention makes it feasible for system operator, a relay wired-broadcast service provider or an ONU at a subscriber end to practically provide multi-channel digital broadcast by avoiding the expense and time delay inherent in the use of a Pentium-level processor, using relatively slow software, or a network-dedicated processor (Page 10, lines 2-18).

In contrast, both Ishida and Kato teach the use of multiple processors or a network-dedicated processor which have the inherent flaw of time delay and/or price increase which is exactly what the present invention avoids. Therefore, there is no motivate to combine Ishida with Kato as it would not result in a MPTS-SPTS separation device cheap enough and fast enough for system operator, a relay wired-broadcast service provider or an ONU at a subscriber end to practically provide multi-channel digital broadcast.

Accordingly, neither Ishida alone or in combination with Kato fail to teach or

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suggest an MPTS-SPTS separator for, inter alia, receiving information of a single program selected by a user via a Universal Asynchronous Receiver/Transmitter coupled to a PAT Extractor/Parser, as recited in the amended base claim.

Furthermore, no motivation to combine has been shown as the combination of Ishida and Kato would teach away.

Applicants respectfully request withdrawal of this ground of rejection.

The other claims in this application are each dependent from the independent claim discussed above and are therefore believed patentable for the same reasons. Since each dependent claim is also deemed to define an additional aspect of the invention, however, the individual consideration of the patentability of each on its own merits is respectfully requested.

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For all the foregoing reasons, it is respectfully submitted that all the present claims are patentable in view of the cited references. A Notice of Allowance is respectfully requested.

Respectfully submitted,

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Date: March 2, 2007

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